

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

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D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

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A Statement and Protest.

Many individuals in different sections of the State, where the *Western Farmer* was taken the last year, have withheld their subscriptions from this journal. They aver that that paper frequently departed from the proper sphere of an agricultural journal, was not published regularly, &c., and hence infer (from some singular analogy of reasoning,) that the *Michigan Farmer* will be conducted and issued in a similar manner!

Now we wish it to be distinctly understood and remembered, that the editor of this paper was never in any way connected with the publication of the *Western Farmer*, and is not therefore justly chargeable with, or responsible for, the sins of commission and omission preferred against that journal. And we hereby protest against the manifest injustice and injury which has been (indirectly and perhaps unwittingly,) done unto us 'in this behalf.' We are answerable for whatever errors may be committed in the publication of this paper—and, while we ask for it only that support which it merits, we most respectfully request that such support be not withheld on account of the errors of others. The *MICHIGAN FARMER* has thus far been issued punctually, and has not in any manner departed from, or failed to perform, the promises made in its prospectus; and, with the continued aid of those noble friends who have generously given us their encouragement and support, and the assistance of others who are constantly subscribing, it *must* and *will* be sustained and permanently established.

From Michigan State Journal.

Tares in Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—It is known perhaps to but few of the wheat growers in this state, that in addition to the many influences arising from different causes which have heretofore operated against the production of this staple article of the west, which experience in agriculture has never been able to obviate or avoid, incident more or less to all wheat growing districts, one other foe has made its appearance in this section of the country which if attended to in season is comparatively harmless, but which, if neglected, will ultimately render the fertile plains of Michigan in a manner worthless for all wheat growing purposes.

This is a weed known as *Tare*, which grows with the wheat, and may be seen in different fields of wheat in this county. It is readily discovered at a distance of rods by those who are accustomed to seeing it, and may be distinguished from any other weed by those not acquainted with it, from its being about the same height with the wheat this season of the year, with a small white blossom on the top of the different stalks, and when thick upon the ground bears a slight resemblance to flax while growing, the foot of which will be found to be a bright red. This weed with a main stalk and several branches springing from the same root, makes its appearance early in the spring, and may be seen in blossom by the first of the present month, and continues to branch and blow and seed until nearly harvest, when the whole stock becomes dry and harsh, little less so than briers.

Ripe seeds and fresh blows are often found upon the same stalk at the same time.—Hundreds of seeds are produced from a single stalk, a part of which are gathered with the wheat, to be sown with seed or carried with manure again upon the land. The rest remains with the stubble, to grow *only* with the next crop of wheat or when the soil is prepared for a fall crop, and then to vegetate, must neither be too deep nor too shallow in the ground.

When the seed is covered too deep in the ground to vegetate, it will remain for years; when thrown up again it grows with great luxuriance.

The formidable effects of this weed are known only to those who have witnessed its influence upon fields of wheat when neglected until a remedy was too late.

Thousands of acres of the choicest wheat lands in Western New York have become

overrun with this weed, from an ignorance of its true character when it first made its appearance. Its nature, when it becomes thickly seeded upon the ground, is to choke down the wheat, claiming for itself the prerogative of occupying the whole soil. The only practical method of destroying is to go through the wheat field and pull it out, a task not easily performed in large fields when thick upon the ground. But if there are fields of wheat too much filled with this weed to make the weeding practicable, the wheat should be cut as close to the ground as possible, threshed upon the same field, and straw, chaff and screenings burned; the field should be ploughed and harrowed in September. In the spring a fine crop will cover the ground, which neither sheep nor hogs will touch. This may be ploughed under, and any kind of a spring crop put upon the land; continue the process for several years before sowing it to wheat again in the fall.

This weed is not indigenous to Michigan, but has been brought here from older states, in wheat, clover seed, by birds, or from some more inexplicable source, and is insidiously creeping over the whole state. Look to it, farmers! Go through your wheat fields, search out the enemy with a scrutinizing eye, serve the writ of ejectment upon him without process of law; if permitted to enjoy his right, you will find eventually that his claim is stronger than a tax title, and if in the end he does not get a warrant deed of your whole farm, it will not be from any defect of title or lack of effort on his part.

Many suppose this weed the original tare mentioned in the parable in the New Testament, but this we can neither prove nor deny. If indeed it is the same weed, while we can cordially subscribe to the doctrines of that blessed book, and devoutly reverence its divine author, an experience in agriculture has taught us not to "let the wheat and tares grow together until harvest, but to weed the crop."

A FARMER.

Ann Arbor, May 18, 1843.

COFFEE, from sweet potatoes, is warmly recommended. The potatoes are pared, sliced, roasted, ground and steeped, like the coffee berry. It is said to be very palatable, has the flavor of cocoa, and requires but little sugar.

What an age and country is this, when and where people may "luxuriate" on sweet potatoe coffee and corn-stalk sugar!

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE RUTA BAGA.

MR. EDITOR:—As the possession and use of domestic animals is intimately allied to our comfort, and the breeding and raising them will ere long be pursued in some parts of our state as a productive source of wealth:—and being situated in a climate where it is necessary to make some permanent provision for their support during half of the year, (and supposing that all are aware that animals in good condition are more profitable, and more easily kept, than poor ones,) may not the inquiry be appropriately raised, as to which are the crops that can be most economically grown for such purposes?

Among the numerous root crops deserving attention, I affirm that the Ruta-Baga, or Swedish Turnep, is at least worthy of a trial. The object of this article is to suggest some hints relative to its culture, relative value, &c.

Of the soils adapted to its growth, a sandy loam may be considered as good as any, and should be prepared (if not sufficiently strong and rich,) by thoroughly manuring, for which a good supply of long or unfermented manure, deeply ploughed in, answers a good purpose. A top dressing of very fine manure, well harrowed in, would be beneficial, especially in a wet season. Don't be afraid of ploughing too deep for this crop; the superficial or skimming system won't answer; eight or ten inches is not too deep—pulverize the soil completely, so that there may be no impediments to the speedy germination of the seed. The best time for sowing, I think is from the 10th to the 25th of June, and better later than not at all, as this crop is not injured by autumn frosts—but if sown too early they are apt to become pithy.

In order to ensure a good crop, the seed should be sown in drills about thirty inches apart—or, if the cultivator or harrow is to be used among them, three feet is about the right distance. The practice of sowing broad-cast is not a good one, as the seed cannot be scattered on uniformly; some places will be too thick and others too thin, and no subsequent culture is given them. In this state, where drill barrows are not common, I have been in the habit of sowing in this way, viz: By taking a chain and doubling or looping over one end to render it heavier, then drawing it across the ground to be drilled, having a stake placed at each end by which to direct our course, so that the drills may be perfectly straight, removing each stake alternately the width of one drill as we come to the end; in this way a person will soon drill an acre.—

In distributing the seed, I have commonly dropped it from my hand, following each drill. I should think that perhaps a simple expedient might be devised for scattering the seed, by taking a small tin vessel, perforating it sufficiently to permit the seed to pass through at a proper rate, and then shake it over the drills. These things however are not important, and I merely mention them as they occur to me—others may have better plans of their own.

The seed need be but slightly covered, especially if the soil has been just stirred, as it should be. One pound of seed is about the right quantity to the acre. The plants will need dressing twice, if the soil is free and clear. The first hoeing should be in two or three weeks after planting, when the plants should be thinned out so as to leave them standing in the drills about one foot apart—then if your crop does well it will cover the ground. In pulling out, be sure to leave the most thrifty and vigorous plants.

As to the future care, exercise your own judgments; but do not be afraid of hoeing too much for the first few weeks, or until the tops begin to cover the ground pretty well, when there will be little to fear from weeds.

Harvest the crop any time in the fall, before there is danger of the soil freezing so as to prevent. What you do not want for winter use may be secured in this way: scrape away the loose soil, and put them in piles of not more than forty or fifty bushels each, of an oval form; put on a coat of dry straw and not more than four or five inches of soil; leave a wisp of straw out at the top, and press the soil closely around it to keep out the wet.—There is more danger of losing turneps from fermentation for want of air, than from frost.

I think an acre of ruta bagas may be raised for eight or ten dollars, and if well cultivated, will produce 500 bushels; (800 or 100 is not an uncommon crop at the east.) The cost of producing cannot be more than two or three cents per bushel. Good judges think they are worth as much by the bushel, for cattle or sheep, as potatoes; and I believe they are better for milch cows, causing them to give more milk and of better quality.—Two bushels per day, with coarse fodder, will keep a yoke of cattle in good condition through the winter.

An acre of turneps may be raised with about the same labor as an acre of corn, that would probably produce forty bushels; and allowing a bushel of the latter to contain as much nutrition for stock as four or five of the former, the balance is still greatly in favor of the ruta bagas. The carrot is also a valuable crop, but as I am less acquainted with its culture, I hope to see it noticed by others.

In conclusion, let me say to brother farmers,—prepare a piece of ground, if not more than one fourth of an acre, and sow it with ruta bagas, just for a trial, and my word for it, you will find them convenient and valuable in wintering your stock.

J. A. S.

Pulaski, May 20, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

LETTER FROM A PLOUGH-BOY.

MR. MOORE:—As I am a reader of your valuable periodical, and observe that you express an earnest desire that the Farmers of Michigan would give you that support which is necessary to sustain its publication, and contribute to its columns those remarks that will tend to make it useful and instructive to its readers, I transmit to you a few thoughts which I trust may prove useful, though they come from so humble a pen as mine. And as I am but a mere youth, and consequently not very well versed in matters of this kind, I hope that you will excuse all blunders and errors that I may unwittingly commit.

The occupation of the farmer has always appeared to me to be the most honorable and useful calling that man ever pursued. There is something in it different from all others, or there is a something to be enjoyed in the pursuit thereof which is calculated to yield unto man a pleasure different from that of any other calling of life. There is in it a principle which, if rightly understood, will yield unto man a field of enjoyments that will touch the finest feelings of his nature. While engaged in tilling his farm, and discharging the duties incumbent upon him, there is a sweet and cheering feeling of independence, and an assurance of honor, which causes him to feel that he is in pursuit of an object of a worthy and glorious character. He feels in following his plow, bending o'er his hoe, or swinging his cradle or scythe, that he is gathering from nature those rich and substantial blessings that the God of Nature designed he should enjoy. There is an opportunity given him, the character of which every man has not the privilege of enjoying. As he roams over his fields, he has an opportunity of reflecting upon the wonderful works of God as displayed in nature. In the flowing rivulet, the lofty mountain, and the charming valley, there are beauties that fill his mind with wonder and serve to awaken in his breast those feelings that cause him to look through nature up to Nature's God, and will be the means of purifying his desires and strengthening the better feelings of his heart.

We farmer boys are apt to be looked upon by some of the people of this and all other states, as being 'green-horns,' or that we are of no consequence to our country, &c.—but I guess, indeed I know that plow-boys are, and ever have been, the brightest ornaments of our country. As to those who give us this sort of character, I allude to those who feel as though they were made of Porcelain, and not of common clay; and as though they were too good to step their beautiful feet within the furrow made by the plow, or to have their delicate hands bedaubed by the pitching on of a load of manure—while these means, under the hand of a wise and wonder-working Providence, are the cause of producing the richest products and most lovely flowers that nature affords.

But, friend Moore, let us turn our thoughts for a few moments upon another subject, intimately connected with rural life and pleasure. Let us take a walk over to our neighbor here, who appears to be of the 'first chalk' among the farmers. As we approach the door of the neat farm-house, a middle-aged gentleman greets us with a cheerful 'how d'ye do,' and after a hearty shake of our hands, invites us into his mansion. On entering we see the mistress of the house, sitting in her big arm chair, performing those duties which devolve upon her; but upon our entrance she lays aside her useful work, and arises from her seat to give us a hearty welcome. After the compliments of the day have been exchanged, she inquires if we would not like some refreshments, as we appear fatigued. Having given our consent, she resumes her work; but we have scarcely made ourselves easy, than she calls out MARIA, or some other pretty name, and in comes a charming female, with cheeks as red as roses, long tresses of black [or auburn] hair, and sparkling black [or blue] eyes, ready to perform her mother's will.—See what a beautiful form! as lovely as nature could make it; and the reason why it is so, is because she resorts to none of those means which some use to make themselves look, as they think, 'about right.' But see how she makes things fly! Shiver my timbers, if it aint about her to do business!

Well, friend Moore, I must now leave you, or rather the subject, as it is. If acceptable I will finish the story, and eat the meat (or such refreshments as our fair young friend may furnish,) with you some other time.

Yours, B. T. L.

Green Oak, Liv. co., May 18, 1843.

LEARNING FROM "DAD."—It is too often the case in this country, that young men instead of relying on their own powers of mind to investigate the different subjects connected with agricultural pursuits, rely solely on the knowledge which their fathers can impart, and never dream of turning aside from the track which others have pursued before them.

We recollect on one occasion meeting with a farmer whom we invited to subscribe to our journal, and inquiring the price and the objects of the paper, he asked his son, a young man of perhaps sixteen or eighteen years, if he would like to have an agricultural paper; to which he replied, that he wanted a paper that had funny stories in it. On our remarking that a knowledge of his pursuit was of far greater consequence to him than a perusal of funny stories, he very promptly answered, "I can learn enough about farming from Dad." We fear that this opinion is far too prevalent among the sons of farmers in this country, and that they rely more on "Dad" than on their own exertions. We ask farmers to think of these things, and see whether their duty does not require that they place within the reach of the youth under their charge, information which shall enable them not only to make a proper choice of business, but which will qualify them for the proper discharge of the business of their choice.—*Central New York Farmer.*

Sugar from Corn Stalks.

The following directions for its manufacture, furnished by Dr. Naudin, of Delaware, are clear and precise:

"The corn should be planted as broom-corn is commonly planted, very close in the row, probably a stalk every three or four inches. The tillage will be the same as for broom-corn. When the young ears begin to appear, it is necessary to pluck them off carefully, and to repeat the gathering as often as necessary, so as to prevent the formation of any grain. Because, if grain be allowed to form, it takes all the sugar from the stalks. About the time the corn begins to harden, the making of sugar should be begun. It is not necessary to say any thing about a proper mill to crush the stalk and separate the juice, because mills of the cheapest kind only should be employed now, until the business would fully warrant an expensive outlay. It would probably be found that the common cider mill, with plain cylindrical nuts, would be quite sufficient for a farmer who would raise a fourth or half an acre of corn for sugar for his family, and this quantity would be quite sufficient for satisfactory experiment.

"When the juice is separated from the stalk, about a table spoonful of white-wash, made of the *best quick lime*, and about the consistence of thick cream, should be added to each gallon of the juice, and then boiling should commence. The scum that rises should be carefully removed; and the juice, if this has been properly and carefully conducted, will be quite clear and nearly colorless. Then commences the process of evaporation; and when the juice has boiled down in about the proportion of eight gallons to one, the boiling will be completed, and it may be poured out into a shallow tight wooden box to grain.

"It has been ascertained, although as yet the reason is unknown, that if the juice be boiled in a deep vessel, like the common cooking vessels, sugar will seldom be obtained; while if it be done in a shallow vessel, so that the juice at the commencement of the boiling shall not be more than three to five inches deep, sugar would be obtained without difficulty. It has been ascertained also that the sugar from corn will not grain so readily as that from the sugar-cane. And in some instances it has remained more than a week after the boiling before the sugar was formed, and yet excellent sugar made.

"It should be *particularly remembered* that the juice should be boiled *as soon as separated from the stalk*. It becomes acid very soon, and no sugar can be made if the juice be allowed to stand two or three hours before it is boiled. The juice will even spoil *in the stalk* before it is ground, if the stalk be cut off a few hours before grinding. It is necessary then that every part of the process should be done with the greatest dispatch. The stalks should be brought to the mill as soon as cut, and ground immediately. The vessel for boiling out to be properly filled in an hour, or at most two hour's grinding. And the process of boiling down should immediately commence and be continued until completed.

"Excellent syrup, superior to the best molasses, will be obtained by observing the above directions, and boiling five gallons of juice to one gallon.

"The juice of the corn-stalk is very rich in sugar, when cultivated in the manner suggested. Tested by Beaume's saccharometer, the instrument used to measure the strength of syrups, the juice of the corn-stalk weighs 10 to 10½ degrees, which is about the weight of the juice of the best cane in the West Indies, and is richer than the juice of the cane in Louisiana, which is seldom heavier than 8½ degrees.

"One gallon of juice will produce nearly 1 1.4 pounds of sugar; and an acre of good corn will yield, if carefully expressed, from 700 to 100 gallons of juice."

USE OF AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.—In the latter part of the sixteenth century, Sir Walter Raleigh had made the discovery that the potatoe was a nutritious vegetable. He then introduced it into cultivation among his tenants; but it spread slowly, and was not brought over to this country by emigrants, till a company of Irish presbyterians settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire; and it was forty years more, before this excellent root had become a regular dish on the farmers table, even in New England. Now, by means of agricultural journals, how soon would the discovery of any new vegetable as valuable as the potatoe become known throughout the land, and be brought into general cultivation? We will venture to say, if only a single bushel were this day in existence, five years hence the country would be pretty fairly stocked with it; so rapidly would a knowledge of its good qualities and the profit and advantages of cultivating it, be disseminated. And thus the agricultural papers of the present day would be the means of accomplishing as much in five years, as was done in the olden time without their aid, in two centuries. And are they not now annually bringing about the same result, though perhaps in a less degree, than the supposed one above?—What man then, with the least regard for the progress of his profession, the development of the hidden wealth and resources of his country, or the increased comforts and happiness of his species, will refuse to subscribe for one or more agricultural papers?—*American Agriculturist.*

The business of husbandry brings men acquainted with the condition and mystery of all inland trades, inasmuch as they all depend on and have a relation to the plough, in which all interests are interwoven; nor can a discouragement fall on husbandry, occasioned either by bad seasons or untoward circumstances, but the artisan, the merchant, and even the sovereign on his throne must feel it.

If gentlemen would use such methods to attain skill in husbandry, as they do to become masters of any other art or science, they would soon find an entertainment in it, not unworthy the most exalted genius.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1843.

Land Ho!—The Prospect Brightening!

This is no fancy caption. It is formed on a sound basis of encouragement for the future, from circumstances which already cast bright shadows of returning prosperity. Far be it from us to awaken expectations which may not be realized—but we firmly believe that the farmers of Michigan have not for years had such abundant cause to 'rejoice and take courage,' as at the present time. Judging from existing indications, it is confidently believed that our citizens have already passed the darkest period of the pressure which has so long borne them to the earth, as it were—and that a brighter day is dawning, the noon and evening of which will bring renewed prosperity and happiness to the industrious and enterprising agriculturists of our State.

This opinion is predicated upon different facts and circumstances, which, combined as they are, must have a tendency to increase the prosperity and wealth of the farming community, and consequently that of all other classes—for upon the prosperity of the farmer depends all other branches of industry and business. Among other causes which will have a great influence in bringing about better times, an abundant yield of the staple production of our state—**THE WHEAT CROP**—will have a direct and most important bearing. And, if nothing unforeseen occurs, the Wheat Crop of Michigan will this year exceed all precedent. Indeed, the prospect now is that the farmers of our state will this season be blessed with unusually large and exuberant crops, of all kinds.

The emigration to our state, (which bids fair to be far greater this than any former season for several years,) is also calculated to benefit the farmer. Many intelligent, enterprising and able (if not wealthy) men, are now locating among us, who will make good citizens, while they will materially lessen the taxes of the older residents.

There are various other indications of the dawning of better times, and that the 'skies are brightening' over our fair Peninsula.—Our citizens will all prosper, if they are not in too great a hurry to get rich—do not contract more debts than they can conveniently pay—are neither extravagant nor idle—and always 'encourage their own', by not purchasing any thing from abroad which can be obtained or manufactured at home.

Nursery in Jackson.

Messrs. Thurber & Gammel are now engaged in establishing a Nursery and Green House, in this Village—where they will keep on hand a large variety of fruit trees, green house plants, shrubbery, garden seeds, &c. The establishment will probably be in operation about the middle of October next. The proprietors have already received a large quantity of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. of all varieties, selected from the Rochester and New York Nurseries, which will be offered for sale at the proper season for transplanting.

An establishment of this kind has long been a desideratum in Jackson county, and hence the intelligence here given must be gratifying to our friends in this section of the State.—Of the benefits that will be derived from it, particularly by the farming community, it is unnecessary to speak, as they must be apparent to all. Success to the enterprise.

MAPLE SUGAR.—In consequence of the unusual weather, and rapidity with which the frost left the ground, there has been an almost entire failure in the manufacture of this valuable article, in Michigan, (and in other states,) during the past spring. This has been a great disappointment to our farmers, many of whom had made preparations for going into the business on a larger scale than usual. But never mind—this failure will not oblige us to obtain all our "sweetening" from abroad, as excellent molasses and sugar can be manufactured from corn stalks. Let our farmers give a share of their attention to the manufacture of corn sugar this season, and we shall soon know whether it will become a profitable branch of industry in this state. On another page of this number is an article containing plain and concise directions for making sugar from the corn stalk, and we shall publish, in future numbers, such information upon the subject as may come to our knowledge.

A Vermont paper says: 'Probably at no season for thirty years has less maple sugar been made in Vermont than this spring. It is safe to say, we think, that not more than one third, probably not more than one quarter, has been made this season as was made the last season.' We also have similar accounts from other eastern states.

JUST A WORD.—Those subscribers who have not yet paid for the Farmer, are informed that the amount of their subscription would be thankfully received. We are aware that money is scarce, and do not desire to urge payment with too much earnestness, but presume that many can hand the amount to a Post-master without inconvenience to themselves, while it would greatly assist us. Will they not do so? We will run the risk of loss by mail, and send receipts if desired.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The series of articles on Agricultural Chemistry will be continued in our next number.

The communications of 'Rustic,' 'A Grahamite,' and 'A Farmer,' were received too late for an insertion in this number; but we shall endeavor to publish them in our next. The authors have our thanks, and are requested to continue their contributions.

PEACH WORM.—A correspondent says that the application of hot tar to the roots of peach trees will effectually exclude the worm.—The earth should be removed for a few inches down, and the tar applied. It is not intended to destroy the worm, but to prevent its entrance into trees yet unaffected.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—A New Hampshire paper says: 'The Rev. Humphrey Moore of Milford in this State, who has been a settled minister in that town for more than forty years, while he has proven himself by his published sermons to be one of the ablest clergymen in the State, has constantly cultivated a farm and labored upon it, a great part of the time, with his own hands. He has probably written more upon practical agriculture than any other farmer in the State. It is by combining agriculture with their regular pursuits, that our professional men can best promote the health of body and mind. They add something in this way too, to that national stock of wealth which they consume, and cease to be regarded as drones by the working people around them.'

The subscription list of the Michigan Farmer contains the names of many clergymen and other professional gentlemen, some of whom are practical agriculturists. We hope they will occasionally send us the results of their observation and experience for publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c.

FRUIT TREES.—Now is the time to examine your fruit trees particularly. Look at your plums and cherries, and if you can detect the black excrescences upon them which are so common, and which threaten to destroy those delicious fruits, see that every infected branch is eradicated without ceremony.—This course has been successful in some nurseries and orchards, and will doubtless be so in others if thoroughly adopted. There are some apple trees, in almost every orchard, that are shy bearers, and while thrifty and vigorous, will not produce a bushel of fruit in a dozen years. Let such trees be marked for grafting.

THE FRUIT TREES in this vicinity bid fair to yield abundantly the present season.—We have cheering accounts from other portions of the state, relative to the favorable prospects for apples, peaches, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PLANTING POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is a variety of views among farmers generally as to the best mode of planting potatoes, I subjoin what I conceive to be the best; and should you deem it of sufficient importance to the readers of the FARMER, you are at liberty to publish the same.

Having the ground thoroughly subdued by ploughing and harrowing, strike furrows alternately at as far a distance apart (say three feet) as you wish to have the respective rows. The field being thus furrowed, scatter your seed in the furrows, from six to ten inches apart, having it cut in the ordinary manner for planting. After having done this, the trouble of covering them is little or nothing, when compared to the usual mode of planting without the assistance of a team. There are also other very important considerations why this method (in my opinion,) should be more generally adopted. First—should the season prove to be very dry, the furrows alluded to will tend to concentrate moisture where it is most-ly needed, and which is very essential to the growth of the potatoe. Second—the furrows thrown up by the plow when previously prepared, will wash back into its original bed, and leave the soil loose and even for the spread of the roots, which is an important item. Thirdly, and lastly, experience has taught me that seed thus sown will easily produce one quarter more per acre than by the usual custom.

In conclusion, I would remark that, having adopted the above rule and strictly adhered to it for the last three years, I find it to be not only the most expeditious, but by far the most profitable; and verily believe, should farmers throughout this state generally follow this plan, they would greatly enhance the quantity of their crops of potatoes, without rendering a portion (about one quarter) of the ground of little or no avail.

J. W.

Jackson county, May 29, 1843.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—There is every prospect of a very early and a very abundant harvest this year. From the mildness of the winter, the wheat was more forward at the beginning of April than it usually is at the end of that month, and the abundant rains, and the occasional genial weather which we have since had, have caused it to advance, notwithstanding a few checks from frosty nights. The spring corn which was gotten into the ground almost as well as the wheat, is also beginning to show itself strong and healthy, especially the oats and beans, and the grass crops looked better on the 1st of May than they had done for several years.—*Foreign Paper.*

The Peach Worm.

In order to find the peach worm, at this season, you should scrape away the earth from the body of the peach tree, and you will find the young worms on the body and on the roots, under the surface of the earth. They do not bore into the tree, and you will not find them under the bark. They appear to live on the bark, and by wounding that, the gum flows out and the leaves of the tree in time turn yellow.

The peach worms should have been seen to in June last, as we then advised; but some of you thought it was the east wind that turned your peach trees yellow, and as you knew no remedy for an east wind you gave up your trees in despair.

As it will be difficult to find all the worms that are on the roots of your peach trees, at this time, it may be best to dig away the earth from the body, and pour on scalding water or lye strong enough to bear an egg; good wood ashes also will check them if they come in contact with the ashes. Other liquids will kill them without doubt, but nothing is cheaper than hot water, or hot suds on a washing day. A tree as large as a man's leg, will bear a whole pail full of scalding suds.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

SOMETHING NEW.—The Miners' Express, published at Dubuque, Iowa, says:

'A Mr. McDowell came to our office yesterday, and told us that there is an immense Pigeon roost in the forks of the Maquoketa, in Jackson county, such as has never been seen in this country before—it is three miles long, and a half a mile in width. There can be no estimate made of their numbers. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nest and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land!—and in passing to and fro they darken the air with their number—and break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs, and their noise is so loud that when a gun is fired amongst them, the report cannot be heard—and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day, the birds returning as soon as you can load. They are building their nests, and the people are alarmed, lest they may destroy their crop.'

The Niles Republican contains a similar account of an extensive roost of pigeons in the vicinity of that place.

CATERPILLARS.—An English agricultural paper says that a gardener practices a mode of destroying caterpillars, which he discovered by accident. A piece of woollen rag had been blown by the wind into a current bush, and when taken out was found to be covered by the leaf-devouring insects. He immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every morning.

SUMMARY.

THE FARE on the Central Rail Road, between Detroit and Jackson, has been reduced from \$3 25 to \$2 50. This is a judicious measure, and will have a tendency to greatly increase the amount of travel on this route.—The reduction should have been made a year since—but "better late than never."

The Picayune says that strawberries, artichokes, mint juleps, green peas, soft shell crabs and such like *vegetables*, are as common in New Orleans as bread and milk for supper in any part of New England.

The Association of American Geologists is now in session at Albany, New York.

The New York Tribune estimates the quantity of calicos printed annually in this country at over three millions of yards per week. The same paper states that no less than 20,000 packages of domestic goods have been sold within a few days for export to China, and a considerable quantity have been shipped to England.

Theatres appear to be on the decline at the east—The proprietors of the Tremont theatre at Boston, have voted to sell their building for fifty thousand dollars to the Baptist society, to be by them converted into a church.

Paulding, the son of one of the captors of Major Andre, has been made High Sheriff of St. Louis.

John Quincy Adams is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Judge Wood, of Cincinnati, states that of sixty trials for murder which have come before him, at least fifty have originated in drunkenness!

SILK.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette states that a French gentleman, named Vasseur, just arrived from France, has purchased lands, and is making arrangements to go largely into the silk business in which he has had great experience. The silk manufacture is destined to be an important branch of industry in this country.

The county commissioners in all the counties in Massachusetts, excepting Franklin, have decided to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE Millerites have made application for insurance on their great tabernacle in Boston, for seven years. They seem to be losing faith in their theory of the destruction of the world during the present year.

PRINCES have courtiers, and merchants have partners; the voluptuous have companions, and the wicked have accomplices;—none but the virtuous have friends.

USEFUL INVENTION.—We learn from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer that a machine has been invented and perfected by Col. Jas. Hamilton, of New York, which will save an immense amount of labor in preparing *ship timber* for use. The Courier says that it affords to any tolerable workman the means of directing a powerful mill-saw in the *most tortuous curves* which can ever be needed, and, at the same time, the mill itself, adjusted by a beautiful, because simple arrangement, *will roll the timber while the same is cutting*, so that any given amount of angle or bevel can be cut in any length, with the same mathematical and mechanical certainty that is attendant on any other well grounded mechanical combination. Great sums have been fruitlessly expended in England for inventing and perfecting a machine of this kind.

SELECTIONS.

Bees.

Hives should be looked into at this season and all the litter and filth which has accumulated on the platform should be brushed away. Bees often starve after this time of year, and if the hive feels very light it is prudent to feed them. Cheap honey, such as may be had for six cents per pound, will answer for them.

Salt should be kept constantly on the platform, under the bees. They are found of the article, and it is fatal to worms. Catmint herbs are agreeable to bees, and some of them should be planted near the hives.

Houses, built to cover the hives, are a great nuisance. They afford a shelter to the bee moth, and it is not easy to destroy it when we have no ready access to the back of the hive.

Each hive should be set on a firm post four feet high. This should be so sheltered by some tree that the shade may cover the hive from 10, A. M. to 3, P. M. The post must be sawed off square, and a board, 12 inches square, must be nailed on to it firmly. This will form the platform of the hive.

Cut no notch or door in the hive for the bees to enter, but raise your hive one-third of an inch high by means of smooth chips of that thickness, that the bees may have access on all sides. If you raise the hive higher, the bees are forced to go to the corner posts to climb up every time they go in. If you set the hive down closer they cannot enter.

It is well to visit your bees often in summer. If you come daily and behave civilly, they will consider you a friend, and you may cant up the hives with great ease without running any risk of being stung. You must not take a stranger with you. You will often find the moth worm crawling about the platform. He grows to be an inch in length when he can get good living. Destroy every one you see, and let there be no crevices for them to hide in or for the miller to lay her eggs. Every board should be smooth and sound outside.

Millers will be fluttering about the hive by the first of July if not sooner. These lay their eggs in, or near the hive, when they dare to, and these are the parents of the bee moth—the great destroyer of the bee. If you can induce these millers to fly into a blaze, which you may kindle near the hives in the evening, you will do well. We have heard that a dish of whey, set near the hive, will attract the miller and cause her to drown herself in it. This scheme is easily put in practice, and we hope our friends will try it.

We have made it our own practice to visit our own bees every morning, and to cant up to examine them. They would not let a stranger do it. We used to weigh some of our hives daily. One, of middling size, in June, gained three pounds per day for seven days in succession.—*Mass. Plowman.*

It is a remarkable fact, in all records of the seasons, that those years when the spring has been backward, and the winter severe, have proved fruitful.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Culture of Silk.

Circular to Silk Growers, and to Encourage the Culture of Silk.

The subscribers having established themselves as silk commission merchants, with prospects of usefulness and success, will continue to attend particularly to the sale of American raw silk.

From long experience in the silk business, it is expected they may be of service in finding a ready market for American raw silk, and facilitate its production, by giving information of the management and care necessary to insure success.

1. To raise silk of the best quality, it is of the utmost importance to obtain a good description of silk-worm eggs, and not mixed or crossed of different kinds. The Mira-Belle or Italian Yellow Peanut cocoon, and the Large China, White and Yellow, are good and are being successfully raised in many parts of the States.

2. The eggs should not be permitted to hatch too early, or before the mulberry leaf will be in sufficient supply. June or July has been usually found the right season, and safest to raise the worms healthy.

3. Only feed with fresh sound and dry leaves. Cleanliness, also, is very necessary, and a moderate use of lime has been found of advantage.

4. The cocoonery should be arranged to be easily ventilated and protected from exposure or damage by storms or sudden changes of temperature and from attacks of vermin.

5. The earlier the cocoons are reeled off, the better will be the silk, and easier to reel. If not reeled immediately, it is necessary to kill the chrysalis, and in doing so, the cocoons are liable to be injured by too much drying. It is sufficient and safe to dry them two or three days in the sun, or put in the oven for two or three hours after baking bread.

6. The value of raw silk depends materially upon good, even and round reeling; a great deal of silk is entirely lost by want of practice in doing this properly, or being made of inferior quality. It is best to reel two threads of silk at once, of ten or twelve strands each, and which can be made round by crossing, and particularly not to be flattened or matted together. Use a two yard frame and put up in 2 oz. hanks.

The worms from 5000 eggs may be expected to require from 100 to 150 lbs. of leaves before raising. The produce varies very much according to success and description, and each ones experience will alone give further data.

Samples of silk, if sent early, as soon as reeled and ready for market, will have immediate attention, and sales will be made to the greatest advantage. Liberal advances will be made, when required, on consignments of raw silk and cocoons, on receipt and inspection of the quality.

G. M. HAYWOOD & Co.

128 Pearl Street, New York.

P. S.—We have made arrangements to offer for sale, on early application, a good

description of silk-worm eggs, warranted, at 50 cents per 5000; a proper and simple reel, at the cost of 1 lb. of silk, by which a person can reel from 1 to 2 lbs. of good silk per day, and in the best way. All persons that raise cocoons, are recommended to reel them also, and obtain the largest gain.

HORTICULTURAL EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—

China has long been known to possess many rare and valuable trees, shrubs, fruits, and flowers, which have not yet found their way to Europe. From thence come our beautiful Azeleas, Cammellas, and Wistaria (Glycine) Sinenses. Taking the advantage of the opening of Chinese ports by the late treaty, the Horticultural Society of London has resolved to send a person, well qualified for the undertaking, to bring home all he finds worthy of introduction into England. Among the fruits there, the Pekin peach is said to weigh two pounds, and nothing is more melting and delicious. Our own Government of the United States has it in contemplation to fit out an embassy on a liberal scale to China; and we hope, among other important matters that the subject of agriculture will not be forgotten. In the mean while, we shall call the attention of the officers of our merchant ships about to sail on their annual voyages, to these matters, and see what we can do in our humble private way.—*Amer. Agricult.*

If every one would content himself with cultivating no more land with an exhausting crop than he could well manage; if he would never plant with the view of taking more of the original stamina from the land in the present crop, than he communicates to it, we should see less of what is called *poor land*; for we are inclined to believe that there is much less difference in the quality of land, than in the management of it.—Strong land with a hard pan, yields more when it is first cleared, and will last longer than light land; but when both are reduced by exhausting crops, it is generally conceded that the lighter land for many purposes, is more valuable than the heavier: by pursuing a regular rotation of crops with effectual manuring, it is thought the lighter land will give most profit, through the extremes of drought and wet, will be most sure.—*Far. Visitor.*

BAD NEWS FOR THE TAILORS.—Some of the British manufacturers are endeavoring to bring out coats and trousers woven in the frame, and it is said they are quite sanguine of ultimately accomplishing their purpose.—They will, perhaps, next attempt to manufacture *persons to wear them*, which may be necessary in order to get their wares to "fit."—*Selected.*

PEACHES.—The Baltimore Sun says: 'The Peach orchards of Delaware are represented to be in a splendid condition, and promise an abundance of fruit the coming season. From what we can learn from the orchards in the vicinity of this city, which supply our market, great crop of this delicious fruit is anticipated.'

Agricultural Association.

The splendid agricultural improvements, now here and there exhibited, are the results of Agricultural Journals and Agricultural Associations, where enterprising individuals meet periodically, and by interchanging all their ideas, increase the general stock in at least the compound ratio of their numbers; each one returns home with the knowledge possessed by the whole, and with a commensurate stock of suggestions for future reflection and experiments. The spontaneous operations of the human mind, in an unassisted state require ages to arrive at results which the united efforts of numerous individuals, excited by emulation, would produce in perhaps a few days. Most other employments lead to associations, while the farmer remains in an isolated state, scarcely regarding the operations of his neighbor.

Agricultural Associations of this and other states have already effected wonders, and those wonders are now becoming the joint stock for the Agricultural Society of this State, which has been got up by the unremitting and persevering exertions of a few gentlemen, who have thereby conferred lasting benefits upon their countrymen.—*Alb. Cult.*

FAITH AND WORKS.—There is no pursuit in life in which the union of faith and works is more necessary, or productive of better effect, than in that of farming. This is well illustrated by the following little story, which we have somewhere heard or read. At the early settlement of New Hampshire, the inhabitants of a town in the interior consisted chiefly of Irish or Scotch Presbyterians, who among other things, adopted the following custom. When their fields were planted and sown, the minister, with his elders, deacons, and the farmers, visited each field in succession, offering up a short prayer at each, that their labors might result in a plentiful harvest. One day the procession engaged in this pious perambulation arrived at a field, where the minister stopped, took a quick but keen survey and then addressed his flock to this purport: "My friends and brethren, we may pass along; it will be of no use to pray over this field, till there is more manure spread upon it; otherwise, even the prayer of a righteous man, however fervent, cannot be effectual."

REBELLIOUS HENS.—A neighbor of ours states, that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says, one cut of this fat, as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from her setting; and thus his hens lay through the whole winter. Will some more experimenters try the virtue of hog's lard.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

THE Canada papers bring accounts of great destruction by the freshets in the rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence. Stores, wharves, houses, bridges, &c., have been swept away.

YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.**Making Soap.**

A lady correspondent of the Tennessee Agriculturist in a discourse to farmers' daughters, has the following remarks on soap making. The fair authoress, in our opinion, would make a valuable contributor to the ladies' monthly magazines. Though the practical, matter-of-fact, common sense character of her articles might not be deemed to come within the legitimate range of *belles lettres*, they would have the merit of being *useful*—and that is more than can be said of two-thirds the stuff that makes up the pages of most of our popular monthlies. A young lady—either a farmer's daughter or a merchant's daughter—who intends to become a housewife, would profit infinitely more from a single essay upon the *soft soap* of domestic economy, than from whole tomes of the "*soft sodder*" of nauseating love-tales and "*sentimental nonsense*." But hear the lady:

"Among other things, let me tell you to learn how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance of soap-making had not troubled me exceedingly. At first I did not know the method, and depended on the old woman who lived with me, to make it. I went to her when the soap-keg was almost empty, and told her we must have some made as quick as possible. 'Why, lor! Miss, now don't you see it ain't the right time of the moon?' I tried to persuade her that soap making and the moon were but very slightly connected, if the other part of the business was well conducted. It was, however, to no purpose.—I had to wait till the 'right time' came round before I could get my soap. After this, when I had the superintendence of a large family, was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article, and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much lime with the ashes; then again not enough: sometimes it was too greasy, and sometimes any thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so that you may learn from your mothers *now*, and not have the trouble of *learning*, when you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on the subject, I will add a recipe I found a short time since in the *Cultivator*, vol. v. page 124. It may be of use to some of your mothers if not to you. Mr. Tomlinson writing to Judge Buel, says: 'My wife has no trouble about soap. The grease is put into a cask, and strong lye added. During the year as the fat increases, more lye is stirred in, and all occasionally stirred with a stick that is kept in it. By the time the cask is full the soap is made ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding a quart of fine salt to three gallons of soap. It is put into a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little rosin or turpentine given which improves the quality.'

"Some of you will think me a most unsentimental sort of a woman, when I advise you

to learn how good bread, butter, coffee, pickles, puddings &c., are made; but you will have to learn sometime or do worse. Work with your own hands too, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little. A man does not consider the beauty of a soft white hand a very strong recommendation, when he finds it has been kept for show and not for use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond. LUCY.

ITEMS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Use spirits of turpentine to remove grease spots from clothes. It dissolves the grease, and then soap the more easily removes it. Grease may be removed from undyed woolen by a solution of pearlash.

Lime spots on woolen clothes may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralizes the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth. Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.

The whiteness of ivory handled knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper or emery.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of sand which collect upon them grind the threads. Sweeping them also wears them.

Dry wood will produce on a moderate estimate, twice as much heat as the same amount of green wood; and saves much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings. To prevent its burning away too rapidly the sticks should be large. To suppose that green wood will actually cause more heat in burning than dry, is as absurd as to suppose a vessel of hot water will freeze sooner than a cold one.—*Cultivator.*

SODA FOR WASHING.—We have been requested by a correspondent, to publish the following recipe for washing with sub-carbonate of soda:

To five gallons of water, add a pint and a half of soft soap, and two ounces soda. Put the clothes (after soaking over night,) into the mixture at boiling heat, rubbing the parts most soiled with soap. Boil them one hour—drain—rub and rinse them in warm water; after being put into indigo water, they are fit for drying. Half the soap and more than half the labor is saved by washing in this manner.

POPULAR ERRORS.—That green or unseasoned wood is as good for making fires, as dry or seasoned wood.

That hot bread, or bread less than twenty-four hours old, is wholesome.

LADIES, VEIL NOT YOUR FACES!—A celebrated writer on sight, says that the wearing of veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibration of that too common article of dress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—There are a great many young ladies who, regardless of the hard times, deck themselves as if for the sacrificial altar. Ladies must recollect that because their male friends do not tell their pecuniary distresses, it does not follow that they have none, and are at ease, in these troublesome times. Many a man worth his thousands is 'cramped' now. Ladies, be economical, lay off your rings, put on your soiled slippers, resume and mend your rent gowns. We call on females to practice economy, to cut off extravagances—regulate your expenses—curtail your wants, and show your affectionate husbands, kind brothers and fond fathers, that you are ready to hear a recital of their troubles—that you will sympathize with them, and do all you can to help them. If necessary, resign luxuries, and do it with a good grace—have none the less smiles for them for what they would gladly avoid, and what they are not to blame for enduring.

FOR HUSBANDS.—A man's house should be his earthly paradise. It should be, of all spots, that which he leaves with most regret, and to which he returns with most delight.—And in order that it may be so, it should be his aim to provide every thing convenient, and comfortable for his wife. With every provision he can possibly make, her's will be a life of care and toil. She is the sentinel who can seldom if ever be relieved. Others may sleep, but if there be one who must watch, it is she. She ought therefore, to be furnished with every comfort within the means of her husband.

A NEW BAROMETER.—Gispert, a celebrated optician in Paris, has devised a new and curious kind of barometer, which is exciting much attention. It consists of a representation of a rural scene, in which two lovers are walking. The lady carries a parasol, and the gentleman an umbrella. In fine weather the parasol is opened and raised, while the umbrella hangs in the hands of the gentleman. At the approach of rain the parasol is shut and lowered, while the umbrella is opened, and raised over the couple. The affair costs forty francs, and sells very rapidly. From England, especially, the demand is very great.

GOOD HUMOR.—Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face—a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark.

NEVER condemn your neighbor unheard, however many the accusations which may be preferred against him or her.—Every story has two ways of being told.

LET every man mind his own business, and then every man's business will be attended to.

INJURING FRUIT TREES.—If a man should walk up to another in the streets, and cut a button off his coat, or jerk off a ribbon from a lady's bonnet, he would at once be denounced by all as wanting in good manners; and yet it is not a greater piece of rudeness than breaking off the limbs of ornamental trees in public walks or private grounds. A few lessons in that civility which respects the rights of property, of individuals, and the public utility, would be quite as valuable in our public schools as many there taught.

The Markets.

DETROIT, May 30.

FLOUR—in this City, ranges from \$3 40 to 3 50—*Advertiser*.

BUFFALO, May 26

There is a better demand for pork, and prices have advanced somewhat—we quote at \$8 75 and 9 for mess, and 6 50 for prime. Mixed brands of flour are going off freely at \$3 88 and 3 94. Nothing doing in grain. Last sales of wheat at 80 cents, to a Rochester miller.

ROCHESTER, May 24

The price of flour has advanced from 12 to 18 cents, since Saturday. A few small lots have been sold at \$4 12. Yesterday 300 barrels were sold at 4 18.—*Dem*

CLEVELAND, May 26.

The Canal receipts to-day are 5,500 barrels of Flour and 8,410 bushels of Wheat; aggregate since the opening of navigation 94,485 bushels of Wheat and 114,514 barrels of Flour.

Wheat was taken at 74 1-2 cents, and the sales of Flour have been large at and under \$3 3-4 per barrel of flat hoops. Round hoops are offered lower.

Upwards of 400 barrels of Mess and Prime Pork sold at 6 and 6 8 per barrel.—*Herald*.

NEW YORK, May 25.

ASHES—Sales of 300 bbls. of pots have been made at \$4 56 1-4 and \$4 62 1-2, the best rates only being the latter price. The stock of ashes has been much increased by the recent arrivals. The sales for the last three days amount to 1,200 bbls of pots. Pearls are at \$5 50 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour continue light, and the demand for common brands Canal is held at \$4 7-8 with small sales, flat hoop Ohio and Michigan in good order \$4 3-4. No New Orleans about. Georgetown and Howard st. flour sells in small lots at \$4 75. Wheat 92 to 95 cents. Rye is very scarce here at 65 cents, Corn is high and wanted at 55 to 57 cents per 56 lbs. Oats are 26 1-2 to 27 1-2 cents in good demand.—*Com Adv.*

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.)

DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same.

6-ly

Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

WOOL WANTED!

At the new *Woolen Manufactory*, established at the State Prison, Jackson:—To work on shares, in exchange for cloth, or to manufacture by the yard into Flannel, Filled Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Carpets, Plads, Pressed Cloths, &c.

Also, all kinds of WEAVING and COLORING done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms—such as Plain Cloth, Kerseys, Diapers, Carpets, Coverlets, Plads, &c. &c.

7-2i

State Prison, Jackson, May 1, 1843.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Erie Relief Notes.	
F. & M. B'k.	par	Pitts. Relief N.	12 1-2 dis
B'k of St. Clair.	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England.	par
Oakland County b'k.	par	Bank of Buffalo.	5 dis
River Raisin b'k.	par	Clinton County.	50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	1 1-2 dis	Watervliet.	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. b'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip.	15 to 20 dis	Com. b'k Oswego.	50 dis
Ohio.		Bank of Lyons.	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati.	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe.	10 dis	B'k of Oswego.	40 dis
Cleveland.	55 dis	B'k of Lodi.	25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota.	50 dis	Binghampton.	40 dis
Lake Erie.	30 dis	Cattaraugus County.	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Erie.	do
Gauville.	80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Hamilton.	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k.	50 dis
Lancaster.	50 dis	Millers b'k Clyde.	20 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan.	90 dis	Tonawanda.	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
Indiana.		Staten Island.	55 dis
St. b'k & Branches.	3 dis	Oleary.	40 dis
State Scrip.	50 dis	Allegany County.	60 dis
Illinois.		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank.	65 dis	Real Estate Notes.)	60 dis
Shawnee Town.	65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes.	80 dis
Kentucky.		State b'k, Buffalo.	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. b'k N. Y.	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Union b'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying.	1 dis	Canada.	
Erie.	6 dis	All	2 to 3 dis
		Wisconsin.	
		Erie and Marine Insur.	
		rance Co. Checks.	4 dis

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberry, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

SILK GROWING!

The Subscriber will sell any quantity of *Morus Multicaulis* trees, of two and three years growth, and warranted of the best kind—at the reduced price of \$20.00 per thousand. Also, a quantity of *Silk Worm Eggs*, a great variety, and all of last year's hatching—which will be sold very cheap and warranted.

JONATHAN KEENEY.

Detroit, April 8, 1843.

TO SILK GROWERS!

J. DEWEY of Napoleon, Jackson county, has for sale *Multicaulis* trees or cuttings, and Silk Worm Eggs—all of his own raising. Those wishing to obtain genuine articles, at reasonable prices, are requested to give him a call previous to purchasing elsewhere.

April 10, 1843.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

37 FARMER OFFICE—In the brick block adjoining Ameri can Hotel, Main street, Jackson.